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ART. I.—*A Grammar of the Pashtoo, or Afghánee Language.* By  
LIEUT. R. LEACH, *Bombay Engineers, Assistant on a Mission.*

*To the Secretary to the Asiatic Society.*

Political Dept.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the President in Council to forward to you the accompanying Grammar of the Pashtoo or Afghán Language, compiled by Lieutenant Leach, for such notice as the Society may deem it to merit.

2. I am further directed to request that the Grammar in question may be returned when no longer required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. T. PRINSEP,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Fort William, 20th Feb. 1839.*

This language is called Afghánee or Avghánee by Persians and other foreigners, and Pashtoo, Pukhtoo, and Pastoo, severally, by the Afgháns of Candhar, Peshawar, Teerai, and by the Afreedees, Khy-beerees, &c. &c.

The language is decidedly of Sanscrit complexion, from the frequent occurrence of the ष *jh* and क्ख *kgh*; indeed these two letters with the Devnagary उ compose the peculiarity of the language.

The difference between the Peshawar and Candhar dialect is, that in the former the Persian *خ* is used, when in the latter the Sanscrit *ष* occurs.

The Candharee is reckoned the purest dialect ; and when correctly spoken, resembles in the plaintiveness of its tones the peculiar dialect of Ireland.

*The Alphabet is as follows.*

<i>Afghánee.</i>	<i>Devna-</i> <i>gary.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>
ا	...	अ	... a ... as the second <i>a</i> in parable,
ب	...	ब	... b ... as the English,
پ	...	प	... p ... Ditto, ditto,
ت	...	त	... t ... as the Continental <i>t</i> ,
ث	...	...	... <i>th</i> ... as <i>th</i> in things,
ٹ	...	ट	... t ... as the English <i>t</i> ,
ج	...	ज	... j ... as the English <i>j</i> ,
چ	...	च	... ch ... as the English,
ح	...	...	... h ... as the aspirated <i>h</i> ,
خ	...	...	... <i>kh</i> ... as <i>ch</i> in the Scotch loch,
ج	...	...	... z ... the Afghan <i>z</i> used for coupling,
د	...	द	... d ... the Continental <i>d</i> ,
ذ	...	...	... <i>th</i> ... as <i>th</i> in those
ر	...	ड	... d ... the harsh English <i>d</i> ,
ر	...	र	... r ... the English <i>r</i> ,
ر	...	ड़	... d ... the peculiar Maratha <i>d</i> ,
ز	...	...	... z ... the English <i>z</i> ,
ژ	...	...	... j ... the French <i>j</i> in jour,
س	...	स	... s ... the English <i>s</i> ,
ش	...	श	... sh ... the English <i>sh</i> ,
ښ	...	ष	... jh ... unknown in English,
ص	...	...	... s ... the Arabic <i>dwàd</i> ,
ض	...	...	... dz ... the Arabic <i>dzwàd</i> ,
ط	...	...	... t ... the Arabic <i>t</i> ,

*The Alphabet (Continued.)*

<i>Afghánee.</i>	<i>Devna-</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Pronunciation.</i>	
	<i>gary.</i>			
ظ	...	...	z ... the Arabic z,	
ع	...	...	ɤX ... the Arabic mark for guttural vowels,	
غ	...	...	gh ... the Persian guttural,	
ف	...	फ	...	f ... the English f,
ق	...	...	k ... the harsh English k,	
ک	...	क	...	k ... the English k,
گ	...	ग	...	g ... the English g,
ل	...	ल	...	l ... the English l,
م	...	म	...	m ... the English m,
ن	...	न	...	n ... the English n,
و	...	व	...	w ... the English w, or v,
ه	...	ह	...	h ... the English h,
ي	...	य	...	y ... the English y,
س	...	क्ष	...	kgh ... the Sanscrit.

The same story is told of the Afghán language, that the Mah-rattas tell of the Canarese, viz., That a certain king sent his vizier to collect all the vocabularies and dialects of the earth; on the vizier's return he proceeded to quote specimens before his royal Master: when he came to speak of the Afghánee dialect, he stopped, and producing a tin pot containing a stone, began to rattle it. The king in surprise asked the meaning of this proceeding. The vizier said that he had failed to get a knowledge of the Afghánee language, and could only describe it by rattling a stone in a tin pot.

It is also said, that Mahammad, the Arabian prophet, gave it as his opinion that the Afghánee was to be the language of the infernal regions, as Arabic was to be that of heaven.

In the comparison of languages, in which Arabic is called science, (*ilm*); Turkish accomplishment, (*hunar*); Persian sugar; Hindustanee salt; the Afghán is complimented with the appellation of the "braying of an ass."

An Afghán is immediately discovered by another by the correctness with which he distinguishes between a masculine and feminine noun.

*Declension of a Noun Masculine.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	ás, a horse	asán, horses
Genitive	da ás, of a horse	da asáno, of horses
Accusative & Dative	ás ta, a horse	asánoo ta, horses
Ablative	la ás, from a horse	la asánoo, from horses

*Declension of a Noun Feminine, ending in a Vowel.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	aspá, a mare	aspe, mares
Genitive	dá aspá, of a mare	da aspo, of mares
Accusative & Dative	aspeta, a mare	aspota, mares
Ablative	la aspe, from a mare	la aspo, from mares

*Examples of forming the Feminine from the Masculine Noun.*

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
spe, dog	spai, a bitch
khar, a donkey	khara, a she-ass
buz, a he-goat	buza, a she-goat
gid, a fat-tailed ram	gida, a female sheep
orará, nephew	orerá, niece
tara, uncle	tarala, aunt

*Declension of a Compound Noun.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nominative	gha sadai, a good man	gha sadee, good men
Genitive	da gha sade, of a good man	da gha sadee, of good men
Acc. & Dat.	gha sade ta, a good man	gha sadota, good men
Ablative	la ghasade, from a good man	la gha sadee, from good men

*Declension of the 1st Personal Pronoun.*

Nom.	za, I	muj, we
Gen.	zmá, mine.	zmuj, ours
Acc. & Dat.	málá, me.	mujla, us
Abl.	la má, from me.	la muj, from us



*Declension of the 2nd Personal Pronoun.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ta, thou	táso, ye
Gen.	stá, thy	istáso, yours
Acc. & Dat.	tálá, thee	tásolá, you
Abl.	la tá, from thee	la taso, from you

*Declension of the 3d Personal Pronoun—proximate.*

Nom.	daghá, this	dagho, these
Gen.	da de, these	da deev, of these
Acc. & Dat.	dela, this	deevla, these
Abl.	la de, from this	la deev, from these

*Declension of the 3rd Personal Pronoun—remote.*

Nom.	haghá, that	hagho, those
Gen.	da haghá, of that	da hagho, of those
Acc. & Dat.	haghá ta, that	hagho ta, those
Abl.	la haghá, from that	la hagho, from those

*Declension of the Reflective Pronoun.*

Nom.	Pakhpul, I myself
Gen.	Akhpul, my own
Acc. & Dat.	... wanting
Abl.	... ditto

*Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun—animate.*

	<i>Singular.</i>
Nom.	sok, who
Gen.	da chá, whose
Acc. & Dat.	chá ta, who
Abl.	la chá, from whom

*Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun—inanimate.*

Nom.	sa, what
Gen.	a sa, of what
Acc. & Dat.	sa la, why
Abl.	la sa, from what

*Cardinal Numbers.*

1	you	11	you las
2	dwá	12	dwá las
3	dare	13	dyar las
4	salor	14	swár las
5	pinz	15	pinz las
6	shpaĵ	16	shpadas
7	avo	17	olas
8	atha	18	athlas
9	nah	19	nolas
10	las	20	shil
21	you visht	31	you dergh
22	do visht	32	do dergh
23	dre visht	33	dre dergh
24	salerisht	34	salor dergh
25	pinzvisht	35	pinz dergh
26	shpaĵ visht	36	shpaĵ dergh
27	ovisht	37	o,o dergh
28	athvisht	38	ath dergh
29	novisht	39	nah dergh
30	dergh	40	salweght
41	you salweght	51	you pinzost
42	doo salweght	52	doo pinzost
43	dre salweght	53	dre pinzost
44	salor salweght	54	salor pinzost
45	pinz salweght	55	pinz pinzost
46	shpaĵ salweght	56	shpaĵ pinzost
47	o,o salweght	57	o,o pinzost
48	ath salweght	58	ath pinzost
49	nah salweght	59	nah pinzost
50	pinzast	60	shpeta
61	you shpeta	71	you avyà
62	doo shpeta	72	doo avyà
63	dre shpeta	73	dre avyà
64	salor shpeta	74	salor avyà
65	pinz shpeta	75	pinz avyà
66	shpaĵ shpeta	76	shpaĵ avyà
67	o,o shpeta	77	o,o avyà
68	ath shpeta	78	ath avyà
69	nah shpeta	79	nah avyà
70	avyà	80	atyà

81	you atyá	91	you nawee
82	doo atyá	92	doo nawee
83	dre atyá	93	dre nawee
84	salor atyá	94	salor nawee
85	pinz atyá	95	pinz nawee
86	shpaj atyá	96	shpaj nawee
87	oowa atyá	97	oova nawee
88	ath atyá	98	ath nawee
89	nah atyá	99	nah nawee
90	nawee	100	sil
1000	zil	1,00,000	lakh
	kror 1,00,00,000		

*Ordinal Numbers.*

1st	yawam	6th	shpajam
2nd	doowam	7th	owam
3rd	dreyam	8th	atham
4th	salaram	9th	naham
5th	pinzam	10th	lasam, &c.

*Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb (masculine.)**Indicative Mood.**Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	zaiyam, I am	muĵ yoo, we are
2nd	taiye, thou art	táseyást, you are
3rd	hagha, dai, he is	haghádee, they are

*Perfect Past Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	zawum, I was	muĵ woo, we were
2nd do	ta we, thou wast	tási wást, you were
3rd do	haghá woo, he was	haghá woo, they were

*Imperfect Past Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	za kedam, I was being	muĵ kedoo,
2nd do	ta kede	tási kedást,
3rd do	haghá keda	haghá keda,

*Pluperfect Past Tense—HAD BEEN.*

1st Person	za sawai wam	muĵ siwee woo
2nd do	ta suwai wee	tasi siwee wást
3rd do	haghá sawai woo	hagha siwee woo

*Future Tense—SHALL BE.*

1st Person,	zakeajam	muĵ keajam
2nd do	ta keaja	tási keajai
3rd do	haghá keajee	hagho keajee

*Imperative Mood.*

ta sa, be thou	tasi sai, be you.
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*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.—MAY BE.*

1st Person,	zawam	muĵ woo
2nd do	ta we	tasi wást
3rd do	haghá see	hagho soo

*The Relative Conjugation IF is expressed by KA.*

*Perfect Past Tense.*

1st Person,	za wai	muĵ wai
2nd	ta wai	tási wai
3rd	haghá wai	hagho wai

*Infinitive Mood KEDA, "BEING," OR "TO BE."*

*Past Participle, SAWAI WOO, "BEEN."*

*Conjugation of the Verb WAIYIL, "to speak."*

*Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1st Person,	za waiyam	muĵ waiyoo
2nd do	ta wai	tasi waiya'st
3rd do	hagha wai	hagho wai

The feminine gender only changes the 1st Person Singular, as a woman says, *za waiyama*.

*Perfect Past Tense.*

1st Person,	ma' waiyil	muĵ waiyil
2nd do	ta' waiyil	ta'si waiyil
3rd do	hagha' waiyil	hagho waiyal

*Imperfect Past Tense.*

1st Person,	ma' waiyil	muĵ waiyil
2nd do	ta' waiyil	ta'si waiyil
3rd do	hagha' waiyil	hagho waiyil



*Pluperfect Past Tense.*

1st Person, má waiyalaiwo	muĵ waiyaleewoo
2nd do. tá wo waiyil	tási waiyaleewoo
3rd do. haghá waiyalaiwo	hagho waiyalai woo

*Future Tense.**Singular.*

1st Person, za bawowaiyam
2nd ditto ta bawowaiye
3rd ditto haghá bawowai

*Plural.*

muĵ bawowáyoo
tási bawowaiyast
hagho bawowai

*Imperative Mood.*

ta wawáya	tási wowáyast
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*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

1st za wowáyam	muĵ wowáyoo
2nd ta wowáye	tasi wowáyast
3rd haghá wowáyee	hagho wowáyee

*Perfect Past Tense.*

1st ma waiyalaiwoo	muĵ waiyaleewoo
2nd tá waiyalaiwoo	tási waiyaleewoo
3rd haghá waiyalaiwoo	hagho waiyaleewoo

*Adverbs, Post- and Pre-positions, Conjunctions, &c. &c.*

porta, above	sarangá, how
kghata, below	bul jalá, again
danana, in	os, now
dabánde, out	biyá, afterwards
dilta, here	makh á mukh, in front
halta, there	bas, enough
de khawa, on this side	ham, also
haghá khawá, on that side	ho, yes
doudande, before	nah, no
douroosta, behind	makava, don't
jirr, quickly	ka, if
ro ro, slowly	pára, sake of
man rwaz, to-day	wodya, gratis
paroon, yesterday	az, than
sabhá rwaz, to-morrow	o, hollá
ba, till	sarra, with

mudám, always  
kala, when  
cherta, where

wo, and  
ya, or  
belá, without  
wale, but

### Vocabulary of Nouns.

rwaz, day,  
shpa, night,  
halak, boy,  
zoe, son,  
jilai, girl,  
loor, daughter,  
pegħla, maid,  
plár, father,  
mor, mother,  
uror, brother,  
khor, sister,  
oba, water,  
or, fire,  
dode, bread,  
ghahar, city,  
kalai, hamlet,

ás, horse,  
aspá, mare,  
osai, deer,  
khar, ass,  
ghàtar, mule,  
behan, colt,  
yaboo, poney,  
chirg, fowl,  
chirga, hen,  
kaftara, pigeon,  
gidada, fox,  
chaghál, jackal,  
koj, hyena,  
spai, dog,  
pishee, cat,  
muĵ'ak, mouse,

yaĵ, bear  
bizo, monkey  
sarkaza, hog  
bza, she-goat  
waz gadai, he-goat  
murghumai, kid  
mej ewe  
maj, ram  
warg maj, fighting ram  
dusherlá, middling ram  
pshehlai, ram  
wuchkulai, ram  
urai, lamb  
ghwa, cow  
ghwáyai, bull  
sukhwanda calf

kijde, tent wóllen  
kor, house  
khoona, room  
ghole, a yard  
wanai, tree  
bootai, bush  
tirkh, brushwood  
már, snake  
tá ooz, peacock  
zirká, Greek partridge  
huja, leak  
gazir, carrot  
malkhaze, thyme  
anár, pomegranate  
hindwáná, water melon  
mana, apple  
meda, man  
ghaza, woman  
mándiná, female  
náreená, male

chughuka, sparrow  
oogh, camel  
ghanum, wheat  
wuriĵjee, rice  
urbushee, barley  
nakhud, pulse  
phascolus, maximus  
pyáz, onion  
tanzire, partridge  
kurak, quail  
thalla, sole of foot  
warghawe, palm of hand  
punda, heel  
padkai, ankle  
pandai, calf  
zangoon, knee  
khwale, perspiration  
pgħa, leg  
waroon, thigh  
nas, belly

málgá, salt  
 tel, oil  
 ghodee, ghee  
 shakar, sugar  
 marach, pepper  
 largai, wood  
 kuchee, butter  
 hagge, an egg  
 shide, milk  
 maste, curds  
 shalumbe, butter-milk  
 lástai, pestle  
 khat, bedstead  
 tiltak, coverlid  
 báligh, pillow  
 nihále, bed  
 ospana, iron  
 surp, lead  
 mio, copper  
 kál, year  
 zyad, brass  
 myasht, month  
 sirazar, gold  
 speen zar, silver  
 tirkha, bitter  
 garm, hot  
 sod, cold  
 klak, hard  
 narm, soft  
 porta, }  
 boad, } high  
 garan, dear  
 arzán, cheap  
 spuk, light  
 duroond, heavy  
 wach, dry  
 noombd, wet  
 zulf, lock of hair  
 tsoonee, woman's hair  
 bret, mustacheos  
 jeera, beard  
 arkh, armpit

kunatai, bullock  
 tatar, beast  
 lás, hand  
 oja, shoulder  
 sha, back  
 ghádá, neck  
 shund, lip  
 ghágh, tooth  
 zinne, chin  
 bárkhoo, cheek  
 paza, nose  
 sajme, nostril  
 stirgha, eye  
 bánoo, eye-lash  
 waridza, eye-brow  
 tandai, forehead  
 ghwaĵ, ear  
 partookh, trousers  
 partoogagh, breeches string  
 ozgár, idle  
 pagde, turban  
 khaĵ, sweet  
 turwá, sour  
 mukh, nail  
 spaĵme, moon  
 store, star  
 wáh, woo, wind  
 garz, dust  
 zoná, light  
 tyára, darkness  
 angoor, grapes  
 oma, raw  
 pakha, cooked  
 shkar, horn  
 swa, hoof  
 changul, divided hoof  
 wadai, wool  
 pumba, cotton  
 ĵibba, language  
 ghwaĵai, hunger  
 tajai, thirst  
 kough, shoes



tirkhe, armpit  
 kund, widow  
 oghke, a tear  
 meda, husband  
 ghaza, wife  
 dároo, gunpowder  
 purod, grass  
 ghalla, grain  
 speen, white  
 soor, red  
 tor, black  
 ábee, blue  
 zyad, yellow  
 sheen, green  
 mahee, fish  
 ghwashe, meat  
 lmar, sun  
 rikeboona, stirrups  
 muloona, bridle  
 ghar, hill  
 seen, river  
 khight, brick  
 nikka, grandfather  
 wurr nikka, great grandfather  
 masai, grandson

chaplai, slippers  
 doond, blind  
 gung, dumb  
 koon, deaf  
 god, lame with both legs  
 rást, straight  
 koj, crooked  
 tsappa, upset  
 lewânai, mad  
 khapa, angry  
 ranzoor, ill  
 starai, tired  
 dard, pain  
 lár, road  
 safar, journey  
 noom, name  
 zeen, saddle  
 kad wasai, great grandson  
 kosai, great great grandson  
 zoom, son-in-law  
 warindára, sister-in-law  
 orara, nephew  
 orerá, niece  
 tra and aka, uncle  
 troree, aunt

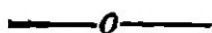
### *Vocabulary of Verbs.*

rátalal, to come  
 tlal, to go  
 rávdal, to bring  
 odal, to carry away  
 pátake dal, to place  
 odaradil, to rise  
 porta kawil, to raise  
 kghenastan, to sit  
 akhistan, to take  
 wenissa, to seize  
 khudal, to eat  
 chghil, to drink  
 zbeghil, to suck  
 chichil, to bite  
 ghwkhan, to chew the cud

talal, to weigh  
 ve pemawal, to measure  
 pakhawal, to cook  
 khlas wal, }  
 wáz wal, } to open  
 paránatal, }  
 tadál, to blind  
 parkawal, to cut  
 seere kawal, to tear  
 máta wal, to break  
 zghastal, to run  
 lwastan, to read  
 girzedal, to stroll  
 skawul, to pull  
 pákawal, to wipe



jō owal, to chew	purewatal, to fall
khandil, to laugh	zejal, to bring forth
jadil, to weep	purawal, to borrow
wahal, to beat	por warkawal, to lend
jagh } kawal }	put wal, to conceal
skandal, to pinch	ghakhauwal, to bury
gandal, to sew	zij dedal, to tremble
beredal, to fear	kháls wal, to loosen
tukhedal, to cough	garawul, to scratch
teláwúl, to push	togawul, to pour
ghakhá wal, to press	pookawul, to blow
lád eghwurzawul, to spit	mityaze } kawal, }
ghwul kawal, to ease one's self	dakawul, to fill [ment
leedal and katal, to see	jaghawul, to play on an instru-
tisháwul, to employ	lirekawal, putting away
bázee kawal, to play	mzaka kandan, to dig
waiyil, to speak	pághal, to sow
wuruk kawal, to lose	waswa, to burn
mudal, to die	



### *Sentences and Dialogues.*

#### *The Afghán Salutation—"ROGH BOD."*

Jod e gha táze gha khushal e gha } Are you well ? quite fresh ? quite  
raghale ? } happy ? welcome ?

Answer. Jha wose pa khair wose } May you be well. May all be  
makhwár-reje. } right with you. May you ne-  
ver be badly off.

Sta noom sa de ? What is your name ?

Ta soke ? Who are you ?

Kum yánye ? Who is there ?

Tási chare zai Where are you going ?

Tási la kum zae rágháliyást Whence come you ?

Dwa myásht me sooeedee chi la } It is two months since I came  
Candhára rághale yam } from Candahar.

Dá lár da Shikarpoor de ? Is this the road to Shikarpoor ?

Za khabar neyam pakhpula mu- } I don't know, I am myself a tra-  
sapar yam } veller.

Lár waghaiya Shew the road.

Tsa khabrá la Bádsháh ávaradi- } Have you heard any news of the  
leeyast ? } king ?

- Wai ee chi Shikarpoor ta wara } They say he has arrived at Shi-  
seda. } karpoor.
- Da Hinduwáno pa kághaz kghe } What was the news from Herat  
da Harát da bábata tsa kghe- } in the Hindoo's letter ?  
lawoo?
- Kshilawoo da kajar tag o da Kam- } It was written that the Persians  
ran chapáw pa Farrah bándé } had retired, and that Kamran  
oda Mahammad Siddeek Khán } had made a descent on Farrah,  
bandee wodál. } and taken away Mahammed  
Sideek Khán prisoner.
- So rwaze soo,ee dee chi Kásid la } How mány days is it since a Cos-  
Loodiáne rághale de ? } sid arrived from Loodiana ?
- Ka za durwágh zam na gham pinz } If I remember right it is five days.  
rwaze soo i dee }
- Wale jar ra naghale ? Why have you not come quickly ?
- Ma psheen spareshan } I will go out riding by afternoon  
prayers.
- Za be khartsa yum muwajam me } I have no money, will you give  
ráka ? } me my pay ?
- Madar woka chi da hinde mudda } Wait till the bill of exchange be  
poorá see } due.
- Dode zmá da para pakhaka chi } Get ready dinner for me, as I am  
wujee yum chi wakhuram } hungry and have an appetite.
- Tsa bara sta zoe zma deedan lara } What's the reason your son does  
ranághai ? } not come to see me ?
- Sa lara da kár na kave ? Why don't you do that ?
- Tasta sawe ? What is become of you ?
- Ka za spansee darkam dá shpaj } If I give you ready money, what  
kameesa pa tso mazdooree ba } will you take for making six  
jod ke ? } shirts ?
- Da ghar moom laree ka na laree Has this mountain a name or not ?
- Sardarán da Candahár chi dee pa } The Sardars of Candahar when  
wakht da mukadame chi da } they want to get money from  
cha tsakha tsa ghwádee akhpul } any one in time of need, are in  
da ourate psol wa hagma sadée } the habit of pawning their wives  
ta giroje kghee dee } jewels
- Akhpul maindina biya wo poo- } They instruct their wives to get  
hawee chi byá pa fand tara da- } the jewels out of pawn by a  
khpul psol bidta zeenee rávdá } contrivance of their own.
- Pa Candahár ki jha ás tsa keenruet } What is the price of a good horse  
laree ? } in Candahar ?
- Gha ás pa salor souwa pa lás razee A good horse can be got for 400 Rs.
- Deráwat tso zara rupo, ee mályá } What is the revenue of Derawat  
laree } in thousands ?
- Dergh zara rupo,ee mályá laree It is a revenue of 30,000 Rs.

Sháh Shuja chi raghalai woo Sar- dárán tola razá woo chi ghar warkee baghair la you Sardár Kohn Dil Khánchi waigil chi zma sar dai o da Kalá Kungre	} When Shah Shuja appeared, all the Sardars were content to give up the city except Kohn Dil Khán, who said, my head with these parapets.
Tási arvedalai dai chi da Maham- mad Shah aká Shikarpoor lare raghalai dai?	} Have you heard the uncle of Mahammad Sháh has arrived in Shikarpoor?

—o—

*Specimen of Afghan verse from Abdul Rahman.*

Har matloob chighwaje tá, uka da rabab	} When the musician turns the screw of the Rebeck
Padá táuk jhee zma zada kandee kabab	} By each turn that is made my heart is burnt.
Chi saiye panaghma pa taránash- um	} When I pay attention to the tune and the tone
Dewána sham grewantsiree most okhráb	} I get mad, and tear my clothes frantic and lost.
Hame tár hame guftar hose as ar- ka	} The strings and burthen of the song so distress me
Chi hetsok na takat laree na tab	That none could bear it or endure it.
Youve sáz, bulawáze da belto	} Let there be music first, then the theme of absence,
Dream shaar paraghaz ka intikháh	} Third, let a poet recite his good verses,
Tsalaram you sakeeye tar sangk- ghenee	} Fourth, let a cupbearer be near
Che makh na mahtáb k' dilaivee na áftáb	Who has never been looked on by sun or moon—
Da talor wáda fitne dee pa tslor kunja	} These four are four traitors in four corners—
O pinzame suráeedai da māl nab spajame wakt da noubahar o da zawanee	} And the fifth be a bottle of the best wine, and the sixth the time of the new spring and youth,
Ou owam shughal da bayazoda kitáb	} And the seventh reading of al- bums and books.
Chidá hoomree áfatoona sara tol shee	} If all these wonders be collected together
Turo tsok saranga zeene kande ijtanáb	} Who can deliver himself from them;
Chi dá hasee dilbarán par as ar- naka	} He who is not affected by any of these rarities
Ya ba devee yá deewaz dai yádaw ab	} Must be either more than human, a wall or a beast.



Da tsargand bashee parhez da par- hez ga	} Here the abstinence of abstainers will be discovered
Kakádar shee pa spahade pa shráb	
Za Rahman lareeyá zohda pana ghwadam	} When they be surrounded by love and wine. May God defend Rahman from hypocrisy ;
Dareeyá zohad ázáb de hamitab	
	Hypocrisy is trouble and reproach.

(True Copy)

H. TORRENS,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.  
With the Govr. Genl.



(Signed) R. LEACH.

ART. II.—SISUPA'LA BAD'HA, or death of SISUPA'LA by MA'GHA.  
Translated, with Annotations, by J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

—o—

Book I.—The conference between KRISHNA and NA'RADA.

Salutation to the fortunate GANESA !

श्रियःपतिःश्रीमंतिशासितुंजगजगन्निवासोवसुदेवसद्गनि ।  
वसन्दर्शावतरन्तमम्बराद्विरण्यगर्भाङ्गभुवंमुनिंहरिः ॥१॥

1. HARI, husband of SRI, dwelling in the fortunate abode of VASUDEVA, to reform the world, though himself the abode of worlds, saw descending from the sky, the sage, who sprang from a portion of the being, that was conceived in the golden mundane egg.

द्विधाकृतात्माकिमयंदिवाकरोविधूमरोचिःकिमयंऋताशनः ।  
गतन्तिरश्मीनमनूरुसारथेःप्रसिद्धमूर्ध्वज्ज्वलनंहविर्भुजः ।  
पतत्यधोधामविसारिसर्वतःकिमेतदित्याकलमीक्षितंजनैः ॥२॥

2. Is this the Sun itself parted into two orbs? Is it fire shining with light divested of smoke? The motion of the luminary whose charioteer has no legs is curvilinear. The ascent of flame is a well known property of fire. What is this, which descends diffusing light around? Thus was the sage contemplated by wonder by the people.